CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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SPLENDID PASSENGER AND FREIGHT PROPELLERS,
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Express Co. Are now running
Their Splendid Saloon!
Through in 36 Hours.
Passengers of the Day:
Leaves at 8 o'clock A. M.
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Next Day.
Fare as Low as by any other Route.
Through Bills Issued, and Baggage Checked to Boston.
Office, No. 1 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
H. B. REYNOLDS, Agent.

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UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY MESSENGER HARNESS.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO THE WEST.
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CAPITAL STOCK, ... $150,00
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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning, Feb. 27, 1856.

Franck P. Blair, of Maryland, Pro-tem P. Blair, of Maryland, the former editor of the Washington Globe, and the warmest personal and political friend of General Jackson, was the presiding officer of the Pittsburgh National Convention. On our first page we print a document which was read by him before that body, and we ask for it an attentive perusal by all who have an interest in current political events. It will repay a close examination, inasmuch as it embodies the sentiments of a large portion of the survivors of that once powerful organization, of which the hero of New Orleans was the recognized leader.

To-morrow we shall publish the proceedings of the Convention entire.

Municipal Elections—What's to be Done?

We believe that there is a very large majority of the citizens of Chicago who would be glad to support an Independent Anti-Nebraska ticket for all the officers except Mayor, different by far from any one now in the field. And it seems to us necessary that such a ticket should be nominated. As matters now stand we have on one side the Nebraska ticket put in the field, and supported by the Irish influence, and on the other, except for Mayor, a Know Nothing ticket, nominated in secret, by twenty-three men. In some Know Nothing Lodge. Between the two, the people who are Anti Nebraska, and who have no sympathy with the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, must choose, or what is hardly less preferable, lose their votes. In many cases the choice is difficult and embarrassing, and, as a consequence, we have in the ring a couple of scores of candidates who are all Anti Nebraska men, each man running on his own account, and each certain that he will win. The inevitable result of all this confusion will be the election of every Nebraska nominee, except Dyer and a few Aldermen—a result that we, in common with three-fourths of our readers, would deprecate as one of the worst of misfortunes.

We have all the while stood aloof from any attempt to make this municipal election the occasion for a party squabble, and are still of the mind we can but regard as the extremest folly; but as the Nebraska party have taken the initiative and forced the slavery question into the fight, we do not see how we can honorably avoid meeting it. If we must do this, it is folly to go into the contest with the certainty that we are to come out of it with only one man elected who represents the Anti Nebraska sentiment as paramount to all other political considerations. In this case what will be done? Ought anything to be done? If anything is done, who will take the initiative?

National Republican Convention.

The National Republican Convention at Pittsburg adjourned on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. The number of delegates present was over 1,000. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Sixteen free States, six slave States and three Territories were represented. Many of the ruling spirits in the United States were present,—men too, who were formerly the leaders of the old parties.

An Executive National Committee of one from each State was appointed. The following gentlemen constitute the committee, viz:

Maine,	A. R. Hollowell.
New Hampshire,	G. G. Hoag.
Massachusetts,	N. P. Banks, (Speaker.)
Vermont,	Lawrence Brainard.
Connecticut,	Jno. M. Niles.
Rhode Island,	Wm. Chas. Jr.
California,	D. M. Delano.
New Jersey,	C. W. K. Pollison.
Minnesota,	Ex-Governor Ramsey.
Delaware,	Wm. H. Dennison.
D. of Columbia,	L. Clephane.
Pennsylvania,	Thaddeus Stevens.
Missouri,	F. P. Blair, Jr.
Kentucky,	J. G. Fee.
Iowa,	A. J. Stevens.
Ohio,	A. P. Stone.
Indiana,	M. F. Gross.
Illinois,	E. E. Ellsworth.
Michigan,	Chas. Dickey.
Wisconsin,	Wyman Spooner.
Virginia,	Joseph Taylor.
Kansas,	Gen. C. Robinson.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved to hold a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Philadelphia to be the place, the 17th of June the time, and each Congressional District to be entitled to three delegates. An Address to the people of the United States was read and adopted.

The Address wound up by taking the following positions as the basis of the National Republican Party:

1. We do therefore declare to the people of the United States as objects for which we unite in political action:

2. That the Federal Government ought to restore the policy of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom; and will accordingly oppose the admission of the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States.

3. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their present invaders; and will give the full weight of our political influence to their speedy admission as citizens of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Administration has every title to be weak and thinking, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power, to national supremacy, and the extinction of freedom in the Territories and with increasing civil discord—it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in pamphlet form. The Convention then adjourned with nine cheers for Freedom and Republicanism.

Know Nothingism.

We have come across one of the fetiches invented by some reporter of the *Times*, that the editors of this paper were Know Nothings, in the terms that the charge deserved. If the *Times* wants to show that our statement was untrue, it will fail to do so by repeating the same charge made by some one else. Let it show the proof. In the meantime, it is neither courteous nor manly in the *Times* to report the story. Give us the proof.

The Charleston Convention Proves.

South Carolina being asked to go into the Democratic National Convention, to aid in nominating a candidate for the President, the *Mercury* thus answers:

We protest against the delusion that, by going into the Convention, South Carolina will contribute to the nomination of President Pierce. We have before us the call for the Convention and each day but confirms it, that President Pierce cannot be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. He has been true to the Cincinnati platform and to the Southern sin which infatuation hastened forgive. The Democracy at the North, even if they were sound themselves, could never face their section with his message in their hands—his bold and faithful vetoes upon the Missouri Compromise Prospect and Savannah and on the Mississippi River—forty-three miles below Chicago.

Senator Mason of Slavery.—Senator Mason, of Virginia, has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer at Boston, and said:

"I am told that the Legislature of Massachusetts will, at their next session, have a meeting notice for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and where the people of Massachusetts are in favor of it. I am told that the Governor is to old Sparks to compel the State Banks to reduce their circulation to the specie basis, which is about previous to the recent panic, and to call on the Banks of Boston to aid the Banks of the interior, which are under the control of the Administration party, and the redemption of their issues in specie, and thus bring upon the community at one time a full, and, which is worse, a ruinous contraction of the currency. In the Life of other men's stability and degradation do pay. The movement will not win, no matter how dishonorable it may be pushed, no matter how desperate it may be carried on, for the people of Massachusetts will not submit to such a degradation. Look for the fall of Sparks as example of the leaders of the slave party—should he not succeed. Look for the fate of Pharaoh, and you will see the fate of Sparks if he succeeds! He has violated his solemn oath of office, and has rendered his position upon them liable to be forfeited. Hosts conceived his position upon them. Shall it be said that the Old Commonwealth is chained to the slave advocates' grim car to-day?"

Cincinnati and her Shame.

We have already published from the Cincinnati newspapers an account of the recent Washington celebration in that city, in which was noticed a gross indignity offered to Gov. Chase personally, and to the sovereignty of Ohio as represented by him. According to the account, while Gov. Wright of Indiana was called on to respond to a toast, and while the name of the President of the United States, none was given to the Governor of Ohio, and Gov Chase sitting at the right of the President of the day was not called on to speak, although he had been invited to be present. Take this in connection with the fact that the members of the legislature left the table, and thus resented the affront as because men of their position. Mr. A. S. Sullivan, a young lawyer, a Virginian by birth and education, and a fierce Nebraska man, a leading master of ceremonies. Some have suggested that the affair was an oversight; but if so, it was such an one as would only occur in Cincinnati. There was no conceivable excuse for it. Gov. Chase is a gentleman, remarkable for his courtesy in social relations, and at Washington was treated by Southern gentlemen, during his Congressional career, with the greatest personal respect and consideration. A speech from him would have been the crowning honor of the occasion, and refused it from the inability and triviality of the other guilty parties. But no, Cincinnati must, as usual, be a pious and contemptible act. Senator, her leading staple, distinguishes her politics and her social character as well as her trade. It is in keeping with the past history of a city which had its Negro Anti-Slavery process into the Ohio River, and has derived benefit in the business of catching negroes with an energy which finds no equal in her sister cities. Not long ago it was reported in her newspapers that the morning after a descent upon the lonely hamlets by the river, a large number of negroes were missing from the vicinity, and on the other, except for Mayor, a Know Nothing ticket, nominated in secret, by twenty-three men. In some Know Nothing Lodge. Between the two, the people who are Anti Nebraska, and who have no sympathy with the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, must choose, or what is hardly less preferable, lose their votes. In many cases the choice is difficult and embarrassing, and, as a consequence, we have in the ring a couple of scores of candidates who are all Anti Nebraska men, each man running on his own account, and each certain that he will win. The inevitable result of all this confusion will be the election of every Nebraska nominee, except Dyer and a few Aldermen—a result that we, in common with three-fourths of our readers, would deprecate as one of the worst of misfortunes.

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Cincinnati and her Shame.

We have already published from the Cincinnati newspapers an account of the recent Washington celebration in that city, in which was noticed a gross indignity offered to Gov. Chase personally, and to the sovereignty of Ohio as represented by him. According to the account, while Gov. Wright of Indiana was called on to respond to a toast, and while the name of the President of the United States, none was given to the Governor of Ohio, and Gov Chase sitting at the right of the President of the day was not called on to speak, although he had been invited to be present. Take this in connection with the fact that the members of the legislature left the table, and thus resented the affront as because men of their position. Mr. A. S. Sullivan, a young lawyer, a Virginian by birth and education, and a fierce Nebraska man, a leading master of ceremonies. Some have suggested that the affair was an oversight; but if so, it was such an one as would only occur in Cincinnati. There was no conceivable excuse for it. Gov. Chase is a gentleman, remarkable for his courtesy in social relations, and at Washington was treated by Southern gentlemen, during his Congressional career, with the greatest personal respect and consideration. A speech from him would have been the crowning honor of the occasion, and refused it from the inability and triviality of the other guilty parties. But no, Cincinnati must, as usual, be a pious and contemptible act. Senator, her leading staple, distinguishes her politics and her social character as well as her trade. It is in keeping with the past history of a city which had its Negro Anti-Slavery process into the Ohio River, and has derived benefit in the business of catching negroes with an energy which finds no equal in her sister cities. Not long ago it was reported in her newspapers that the morning after a descent upon the lonely hamlets by the river, a large number of negroes were missing from the vicinity, and on the other, except for Mayor, a Know Nothing ticket, nominated in secret, by twenty-three men. In some Know Nothing Lodge. Between the two, the people who are Anti Nebraska, and who have no sympathy with the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform, must choose, or what is hardly less preferable, lose their votes. In many cases the choice is difficult and embarrassing, and, as a consequence, we have in the ring a couple of scores of candidates who are all Anti Nebraska men, each man running on his own account, and each certain that he will win. The inevitable result of all this confusion will be the election of every Nebraska nominee, except Dyer and a few Aldermen—a result that we, in common with three-fourths of our readers, would deprecate as one of the worst of misfortunes.

We have all the while stood aloof from any attempt to make this municipal election the occasion for a party squabble, and are still of the mind we can but regard as the extremest folly; but as the Nebraska party have taken the initiative and forced the slavery question into the fight, we do not see how we can honorably avoid meeting it. If we must do this, it is folly to go into the contest with the certainty that we are to come out of it with only one man elected who represents the Anti Nebraska sentiment as paramount to all other political considerations. In this case what will be done? Ought anything to be done? If anything is done, who will take the initiative?

National Republican Convention.

The National Republican Convention at Pittsburg adjourned on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. The number of delegates present was over 1,000. The greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. Sixteen free States, six slave States and three Territories were represented. Many of the ruling spirits in the United States were present,—men too, who were formerly the leaders of the old parties.

An Executive National Committee of one from each State was appointed. The following gentlemen constitute the committee, viz:

Maine,	A. R. Hollowell.
New Hampshire,	G. G. Hoag.
Massachusetts,	N. P. Banks, (Speaker.)
Vermont,	Lawrence Brainard.
Connecticut,	Jno. M. Niles.
Rhode Island,	Wm. Chas. Jr.
California,	D. M. Delano.
New Jersey,	C. W. K. Pollison.
Minnesota,	Ex-Governor Ramsey.
Delaware,	Wm. H. Dennison.
D. of Columbia,	L. Clephane.
Pennsylvania,	Thaddeus Stevens.
Missouri,	F. P. Blair, Jr.
Kentucky,	J. G. Fee.
Iowa,	A. J. Stevens.
Ohio,	A. P. Stone.
Indiana,	M. F. Gross.
Illinois,	E. E. Ellsworth.
Michigan,	Chas. Dickey.
Wisconsin,	Wyman Spooner.
Virginia,	Joseph Taylor.
Kansas,	Gen. C. Robinson.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved to hold a National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Philadelphia to be the place, the 17th of June the time, and each Congressional District to be entitled to three delegates. An Address to the people of the United States was read and adopted.

The Address wound up by taking the following positions as the basis of the National Republican Party:

1. We do therefore declare to the people of the United States as objects for which we unite in political action:

2. That the Federal Government ought to restore the policy of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into Territories once consecrated to freedom; and will accordingly oppose the admission of the existence of Slavery in any of the Territories of the United States.

3. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their present invaders; and will give the full weight of our political influence to their speedy admission as citizens of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign and independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Administration has every title to be weak and thinking, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power, to national supremacy, and the extinction of freedom in the Territories and with increasing civil discord—it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be published in pamphlet form. The Convention then adjourned with nine cheers for Freedom and Republicanism.

Know Nothingism.

We have come across one of the fetiches invented by some reporter of the *Times*, that the editors of this paper were Know Nothings, in the terms that the charge deserved. If the *Times* wants to show that our statement was untrue, it will fail to do so by repeating the same charge made by some one else. Let it show the proof. In the meantime, it is neither courteous nor manly in the *Times* to report the story. Give us the proof.

The Charleston Convention Proves.

South Carolina being asked to go into the Democratic National Convention, to aid in nominating a candidate for the President, the *Mercury* thus answers:

We protest against the delusion that, by going into the Convention, South Carolina will contribute to the nomination of President Pierce. We have before us the call for the Convention and each day but confirms it, that President Pierce cannot be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention. He has been true to the Cincinnati platform and to the Southern sin which infatuation hastened forgive. The Democracy at the North, even if they were sound themselves, could never face their section with his message in their hands—his bold and faithful vetoes upon the Missouri Compromise Prospect and Savannah and on the Mississippi River—forty-three miles below Chicago.

Senator Mason of Slavery.—Senator Mason, of Virginia, has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer at Boston, and said:

"I am told that the Legislature of Massachusetts will, at their next session, have a meeting notice for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and where the people of Massachusetts are in favor of it. I am told that the Governor is to old Sparks to compel the State Banks to reduce their circulation to the specie basis, which is about previous to the recent panic, and to call on the Banks of Boston to aid the Banks of the interior, which are under the control of the Administration party, and the redemption of their issues in specie, and thus bring upon the community at one time a full, and, which is worse, a ruinous contraction of the currency. In the Life of other men's stability and degradation do pay. The movement will not win, no matter how dishonorable it may be pushed, no matter how desperate it may be carried on, for the people of Massachusetts will not submit to such a degradation. Look for the fall of Sparks as example of the leaders of the slave party—should he not succeed. Look for the fate of Pharaoh, and you will see the fate of Sparks if he succeeds! He has violated his solemn oath of office, and has rendered his position upon them liable to be forfeited. Hosts conceived his position upon them. Shall it be said that the Old Commonwealth is chained to the slave advocates' grim car to-day?"

The Wild-Cat War.

Throughout the length and breadth of the State, the most unbounded satisfaction is felt at the result of the Wild-Cat War, in which the people and the Independent press on one side, and the Illegitimate bankers on the other, have been engaged. It is found that the doleful prophecies which were uttered at the time the contest commenced, have not been fulfilled; that the Wild-Cat paper has disappeared from all the channels in which it was accustomed to circulate; that the notes of the stock secured banks of Illinois and Wisconsin have taken its place; that money is as abundant, if not more abundant, than before; that no distress is felt by any class of business men; that as a sound man's credit has suffered; that Illinois has a currency of her own of undoubted value—even in a severe monetary crisis, and that the amount of that currency, as the impediments to its circulation are removed, is monthly growing larger and larger. With such a state of facts the people are content, and will not willingly return to a state of things like that which obtained in the Northwest as late as the last of last year. But though the prospects are now so flattering and though Wild-Cat is so effectually defeated, we have an idea that those who have heretofore controlled the finances of the State will abandon the field without a struggle for the democracy that they have lost. When navigation opens in the spring, and the demand for money for moving the part of the crop of last year which yet remains in store, grows more lively, and it is understood that another effort will be made to depreciate the currency so as to buy depreciated before—to make what Col. Benton, of specie, call "shin plasters" pay their business to its old figure—to compel the

Wanted.

WANTED, A GOOD BINDER AND Blank Book Forwarder. A. R. & C. BUELL. 84 Lake street.

GIRLS WANTED—WANTED, TO GO IN the country, Five Chamber Girls, One Nurse Girl, and Two Dining Room Girls. Apply at 84 Lake street.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to rent a House, containing from seven to nine rooms, with a barn and good garden attached, in a desirable locality. Address, stating terms, &c., "A. B. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED, ENGINEER AND SAWYERS... BOURGOIS, ELKINS & CO., Chicago, 7 Clark street.

ORGANIST—WANTED, BY A PERSON of ability, an appointment in some Church or Church Choir. Address, "Organist," Tribune office.

WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Man, to assist in keeping Books, or would go to an Interior Town. Address, "Book-keeper," Tribune office.

Good references given. Address box 1284, Post office.

WANTED, IN EXCHANGE FOR IM-PROVED City Property, a good stock of Dry Goods. Address "Merchant," Tribune office.

MONEY.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE ready to receive Money on deposit, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed. R. CLARK street.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO engage per cottage. Address X. C., box 90, Tribune office.

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS of Parties, Residences, or school Groups, from Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes or Photographs. Apply at 84 Lake street.

Board and Boarding.

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, COR-ner Clark and Jackson, corner Chicago, Ill., one square from the Court House. Rooms can be had with or without Board. Rooms can be had with or without Board. Rooms can be had with or without Board.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, at 84 Madison street, corner Dearborn.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR Wives, can be accommodated with Board and Rooms, at 84 Madison street, corner Dearborn.

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—133 FEET ON THE corner, and 52 feet on Clark street, a few rods south of the Court House, with or without the buildings, and will be leased for a term of years. Also, a lot 24 feet on Jackson street, 100 feet deep, suitable for a dwelling. Inquire of the undersigned, at 84 Lake street. WM. B. OGDEN.

FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE on the corner of Lake and Wells streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Hall & Judd. Apply to WM. B. OGDEN, 84 Lake street.

FOR RENT.—TWO FIRST CLASS STORES on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, with Basements and Counters. Also, a Store on Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn. Apply to WM. B. OGDEN, 84 Lake street.

FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE on the corner of Lake and Wells streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Hall & Judd. Apply to WM. B. OGDEN, 84 Lake street.

Lost and Found.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON THE EVEN-ing of 1856, from the premises of the subscriber, on Cottage Grove avenue, between 22d and 23d streets, a Dark Bay Horse, about 15 hands high, with a small white spot on the forehead, and a small scar on the left side. Any person returning the same, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be liberally rewarded. Also, a Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, with a small white spot on the forehead, and a small scar on the left side. Any person returning the same, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be liberally rewarded. Also, a Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, with a small white spot on the forehead, and a small scar on the left side. Any person returning the same, or giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same, will be liberally rewarded.

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR WABASH AVENUE, First Class House and lease of Lot. House new, well finished, and in good repair. Lot 24 feet front, by 100 feet deep. Inquire at No. 19, east corner of new block, corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, 18 HOUSES AND Lots, on 10 Southern Lots, 10 of which are in Block 10, Fractional Section 16, all of which are in the City of Chicago, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. B. OGDEN, 84 Lake street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STOCKS of Dry Goods, in Northern Illinois, in a thriving town on the Illinois Central Railroad. Reasons for selling, other business. Address, "Merchant," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SIX HORSES AND HARNESS, suitable for Omnibus or Express. Apply at 84 Lake street.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY AND Fixtures of the Steam Planing Mill of the subscriber, on the corner of Lake and Canal streets, Chicago. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises. J. P. PHILLIPS.

A NEW AND VERY FINE SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, for sale at a very low price. Inquire at 84 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE SHOW Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c., at 84 Lake street.

General Notices.

NOTICE.—MR. L. M. SCAMMON HAS RE-moved his office to the Reaper Block, corner of Lake and Clark streets, up stairs, entrance on Lake street, next door to the Post Office.

DR. E. LARSOUET, DENTIST, 84 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

DAGUERREOTYPING.—REAL ESTATE BRO-kers, Merchants, Lawyers, Mechanics, and all others in the city and surrounding country, are invited to call at the Daguerrean rooms of the subscriber, 84 Lake street.

Notice.

Office of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., 84 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 1, 1855.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th of said month, both inclusive.

By order of the Board. WM. R. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING Accounts against the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company will call for the same with C. H. FARWELL, Clerk.

DRESSED HAT FOR SALE.—300 TONS of Hay, for sale and delivered on South Clark street; or on the Canal, at the Basin. S. H. WILTBOK.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED against purchasing the following Notes:—One, dated Chicago, November 1st, 1855, for $100, payable in one year from date, to the order of Mr. Beebe, and endorsed by me. Also, one dated Chicago, November 1st, 1855, for $100, payable in one year from date, to the order of Mr. Beebe, and endorsed by me. The consideration for which said Notes was given has failed, and I will not be responsible for the same. Dated this 1st day of November, 1855. LOUISA PINE.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

I hereby certify that I have been personally acquainted with the construction of the "Pneumatic Cushion," now introduced by Mr. J. H. Thompson. I can state that the article is well calculated to improve the growth and appearance of the hair.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

New York, June 9th, 1855.

For sale by druggists, and $1.00 per bottle; family size $5.00.

J. H. THOMPSON, 2 Warren street, New York.

J. H. THOMPSON'S INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID HAIR DYE.

This dye is, without any exception, the best ever manufactured. Nothing sold in America or Europe, of any other description, can compare with it. It is the only dye that will not stain the skin, and is perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists, and at the Wholesale Depot, 2 Warren street, New York.

Also, Dr. THOMPSON'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA, for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples on the face, Erysipelas, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood or broken down constitution. For sale by druggists, and at the Wholesale Depot, 2 Warren street, New York.

CERTIFICATE OF DR. CHILTON.

Having examined the Hair-Dye prepared by Mr. J. H. Thompson, I can recommend it to be perfectly prepared and well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is intended. JAMES B. CHILTON, M.D.

New York, January, 1855.

This certificate, from a scientific gentleman as well known as Dr. Chilton, renders the publication of any other certificate unnecessary, as it is a sufficient guarantee of the genuineness of the article. Sold wholesale and retail by J. H. THOMPSON, 2 Warren street, New York.

Price, $1 and $2 per case. Sent by express to any part of the United States.

Wholesale and Retail, at HAY & BALDWIN, 120 Lake s Chicago.

Who can supply the trade at the manufacturer's prices. dec15-6t-18

A HARMLESS AGUE REMEDY IS A PUBLIC blessing—believe what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rochester says of Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, or Antidote to Malaria.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 19, 1855.

Having received the certificate of chemical analysis given by the subscribed chemists, Dr. J. S. Chilton, of New York City, in favor of Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, and it contained what purports to contain the most valuable and efficacious medicines for the cure of Fever and Ague, and as the same does many acres of land, I am willing to give it a trial, and if it proves to be as represented, I will be willing to recommend it to the public. Please send me ——— Proprietor for ———, or ——— Agent for ———. Please send by ——— Express, or forward by ——— to ———. Please send me ——— Pamphlets, and ——— Circulars, and ——— Posters, and ——— Newspapers containing your advertisement. Please send me ——— Certificates of Cures, and ——— Testimonials. Please send me ——— Bottles of Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, and ——— Bottles of Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, and ——— Bottles of Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure, and

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, City of Chicago.—ss.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Northern District of Illinois.

To July Term, A.D. 1855.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

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